**ANSWER KEY**

**SECTION I**

1. C
2. E
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. E
11. A
12. E
13. B
14. C
15. B
16. B
17. D
18. E
19. D
20. B
21. E
22. C
23. A
24. B
25. A
26. E
27. E
28. A
29. A
30. E
31. E
32. B
33. C
34. A
35. B
36. C
37. E
38. D
39. C
40. B
41. B
42. C
43. C
44. C
45. C
46. C
47. E
48. E
49. A
50. B
51. A
52. B
53. E
54. A
55. D
56. B
57. E
58. A
59. B
60. B

**SECTION II**

First short answer:

a. Because the president does not control Congress as does a prime minister, he or she must use persuasion to succeed, especially when courting the opinions of Washington insiders.

b. The president is most successful when his or her popularity is high; popularity is highest at the beginning of a term, so key proposals must be pushed quickly.

c. A president should be selective in introducing proposals because of the constraints of time, unexpected crises, and a controlled budget.

d. The threat of a veto can be powerful because Congress rarely overrides a veto.

e. President does not rely much on the cabinet; uses capable White House staffers and gives them clearly defined responsibilities.

Second short answer:

1. • Percentage of House seats for Democrats has trended down.

• Percentage of presidential electoral votes for Democrats has trended down.

1. • Incumbency advantage — Even though Southern voters were voting for Republican

presidential candidates, they continued to vote for incumbent Democratic congressional

candidates because of the incumbency advantage.

• Gerrymandering — District lines created safe seats/majority–minority districts, which

protected Democratic seats even though there were more Republican voters in statewide

presidential elections.

• State versus national parties — Because national and state parties were largely independent of

each other, to get votes Democratic congressional candidates responded to local interests,

whereas Democratic presidential candidates responded to a national constituency.

Third short answer:

a. Political authority over the bureaucracy is shared between the president and Congress. Two masters must be served, enabling the bureaucracy to play one branch against the other.

b. Federal agencies share many of their functions with state and local governments. Such governments are beyond the president's control.

c. Most federal jobs have been transferred from the patronage to the merit system. The president has obtained competence sometimes at the expense of control.

d. Loyalty to one's agency is the principal influence on a bureaucrat's behavior. This results in discreet sabotage and delaying action if a president attempts to interfere with standard bureaucratic procedures.

e. Agencies with a sense of mission are even more difficult to change and are resistant to political direction.

f. The president must compete with external forces that affect agency behavior, such as issue networks.

g. A president must contend with "pathologies" inherent in bureaucratic behavior due to the nature of government itself.

Fourth short answer:

a) • A policy agenda is a set of issues, problems, or subjects

• that gets the attention of/is viewed as important by

• people involved in policymaking (e.g., government officials, government decision-makers)

b) • Raise awareness, provide information, draw attention, demonstrate the importance or

consequences of the problem, or get the public’s attention.

• Get the attention of government/policymakers.

c) Explanations:

• An explanation that the president is one person, while Congress is composed of many members.

• An explanation of how that fact gives the president an advantage over Congress in gaining media

attention.

Possible explanations might include:

• The president speaks with a single voice, while Congress has many voices.

• The president represents the nation; members of Congress represent states/districts.

• The president is the national leader/leader of the country.

• The president is more powerful than any single member of Congress.

• The president has constitutional powers that Congress does not have.

d) • Young people view less TV news than older people.Older people view more TV news than

younger people.

• People in all age categories viewed less TV news in 2002 than they did in 1974.